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VOL. IX.—NO. 151.

ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1891.

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## THE CONFERENCE HARD AT WORK

### The Bedford City Trip Postponed

And the Conference Will Visit Randolph-Macon Academy Saturday—Candidates Admitted on Trial—Reports of Woman's Missionary Society—Dr. Tillett Addresses the Conference.

The second day's session of the Baltimore Annual Conference was called to order by Bishop Hendrix yesterday morning at 9:10. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. S. G. Ferguson, who read a scriptural lesson, and after the singing of hymn No. 220, "Jesus, the Name High Over All," led the conference in prayer.

The journal of the first day's session was read and approved.

The report of the Woman's Missionary Society of the conference was submitted and ordered printed in the minutes. The following is the report.

To the Members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

DEAR BRETHREN AND FATHERS: In submitting this report no attempt will be made to give a complete resume of the year's work. In October last Mrs. S. E. Bond, so long the efficient corresponding secretary of the society, resigned her office and as her successor, the period of my official relation to the society is measured by the brief space of four months; therefore my aim shall be not to review the past but to set before you as fully as possible the condition of the work.

The whole number of adult and juvenile societies is ninety, a net gain of three during the year. We are glad to note this sign of progress.

We are deeply solicitous that the coming year shall see a marked change in the state of affairs. Lack of means prevents our society from the prosecution of the work of extension as vigorously as the situation demands. It is certain that at many points there would be flourishing auxiliaries were organization perfected.

But natural timidity deters many a noble woman from taking the initiative step. Will not our brethren in the ministry help us in this matter? We earnestly ask you to organize a woman's missionary society at every point in your work where it is at all practicable.

Many are the evidences coming from our women of a deepening interest in missionary work. Our twelfth annual meeting was held in Stephens City, Va., and was an occasion conspicuous for the interest of its sessions and the harmony of its proceedings. The impetus there given our society has resulted in an increased activity of many of the auxiliaries represented in that body.

Mrs. ALICE H. STRATHER, Corresponding Secretary.

The statistical report shows that the membership of the society and the amounts raised are as follows by districts:

	Members	Amounts raised
Baltimore.....	219	\$236.89
East Baltimore.....	234	306.94
Washington.....	473	624.31
Winchester.....	219	283.71
Rockingham.....	161	153.13
Roanoke.....	285	402.88
Lewisburg.....	95	83.75
Moorefield.....	11	11.00
Young Peoples' and Juvenile.....	781	598.45
Total.....	2,451	\$2,691.45

It shows the special contributions were as follows: For expenses of new missions, \$177.09; week of prayer contributions, \$136.77; for scholarships, \$151; for Palmer Institute, \$79.50; for training schools, \$120; for China, \$24.50; Mexico, \$60.52; Japan, \$5. The mile box collections amounted to \$103.25.

The total contributions for all purposes from all sources were \$2,768.43.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

The following candidates were proposed and were admitted:

Linwood Hammond, Baltimore district; Frank Leighton Day, Robert Fultz, Charles McComas, Lawer, Roanoke district; John Calvin Hawk, Winchester district; Samuel Bennington, Moorefield district; Archibald C. Hamill, Moorefield district; Charles William Stump, Moorefield district; Oscar William Lusby, Springfield circuit, Moorefield district; James Howard Wells, Moorefield district.

A communication from the Y. M. C. A. was read extending greetings to the conference and inviting the members to visit the rooms. The invitation was accepted, with thanks.

The visiting committee on educational institutions reported, recommending Valley Female College to the patronage of the church.

Dr. J. C. Morris, assistant secretary of the board of church extension; Rev. Dr. Flippo, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Roanoke; Rev. Mr. Reiter, of the German Reformed Church of Roanoke; Rev. Dr. S. S. Lambeth, of the Virginia Conference; Rev. Mr. Deaton and Rev. Mr. Schooley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. George L. Clark, of the Virginia Conference, were introduced to the conference.

DR. TILLET'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Wilber F. Tillett, dean of the theological department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, was introduced and made a powerful address on the importance of an educated ministry, presenting the claims of Vanderbilt University.

"It gives me pleasure," said Dr. Tillett, "to stand before this, the oldest Methodist Conference on the continent, within whose bounds were erected the first Methodist Church and the first Methodist school ever built in America, and to look into the faces of my former schoolmates at Randolph-Macon College."

"Since the organization of this conference we have made more than a century of history, and you, gray-haired

fathers in the church, have done a great work. You remember when there were no railroad and when electricity was not made to obey the will of man.

A different condition of affairs confronts us to-day and we must realize this. There is to do still a great work for the present generation and the future of the church. Strong leaders are demanded and the church needs educated ministers.

"Vanderbilt University has been established for the purpose of meeting the demands of the church in this respect. Of the six departments of that institution it's more especially of the theological department that I come to speak."

Dr. Tillett proceeded to explain the provisions that are made for helping young ministers to take the course, and stated that the department is entirely under the supervision of the college of bishops. He dwelt upon the importance of churches supporting the school of theology and gave his own experience in this line.

"When I, and also your honored bishop, wanted to take a theological course," said he, "we had to attend the school of other churches, for our own church had no school of theology. Had it not been that my father was a Methodist, and had he not looked after my training, supplying me with abundance of Methodist literature, I don't know where I might have landed. The Southern Methodist Church cannot afford to be without a school of theology. Methodism was born in a university, and is largely the result of the university training of John Wesley. If it is to grow and brighten with each succeeding year of its history it must have an educated ministry."

In this connection the doctor dwelt at some length upon the importance of theological training, and the thorough education of ministers answering all the arguments against such education, and piling up arguments in favor of training the ranks of the ministers with strong, well-trained leaders. He also threw out many practical suggestions as to the education of men to preach the gospel. He advised that every minister, as far as was possible, should receive a collegiate education as well as theological training.

The question sometimes arises, he said, as to whether the brightest or dullest young men should have the advantage of the university and theological course. His conclusion was that the man of the broadest capacity should have the opportunities for full development.

Dr. Tillett assured the conference that Vanderbilt University was in no way a competitor of Randolph-Macon or any other of the conference colleges, but was rather dependent upon them. He would advise no student to leave his conference college for Vanderbilt until after graduation. The college course of the university, he said, draws its support from the half dozen conferences that have no colleges.

### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Dr. Smith, of Randolph-Macon, announced that the excursion to Bedford City to visit Randolph-Macon Academy would not "excure" on account of the rain and the trip was postponed till Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Harris, president of Wesleyan Female Institute, recommending improvements, and that the conference make arrangements to hasten the payment of a debt of \$25,000. There is now a sinking fund which pays \$1,200 a year on this debt.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss, editor of the "Nashville Christian Advocate," was introduced and presented the claims of his paper, and Rev. Dr. J. D. Barbee of the publishing house presented the claims of the house and the newly established Pacific Methodist Advocate and the Quarterly Review.

Dr. Barbee and Dr. Hoss both referred to the Epworth League, a new organization of the young people of the church for spreading the church literature, and that is growing rapidly. They thought that the organization was doing much to spread good literature, and Dr. Barbee stated that the publishing house would furnish literature free concerning the organization.

Dr. Walter Lamber, superintendent of missions in Japan, was introduced to the conference.

Bishop Hendrix then addressed the class of ministers that will be admitted into full connection to-day, admonishing them to prepare for taking upon themselves the solemn vows with fasting and prayer.

After the usual announcements the conference adjourned with the benediction by the bishop.

The work of to-day will be of more than usual interest. The class of the second year will be admitted into full connection. A report, is expected from the board of education, and the special committee on Wesleyan Female Institute.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, was established about forty years ago, but suspended for several years during the war. Dr. Harris, the present president, took charge in 1866 in the old building, reopening the school. In a few years the number of pupils became larger than the old buildings would accommodate.

At the expiration of the fourth year, on behalf of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he purchased the present commanding and beautiful site, embracing an entire square in the most attractive and desirable part of the city, at an original cost of \$25,000.

Since then the present management has expended about \$65,000 on building outfit and improvements, giving the school now a capacity of 150 boarders, including rooms for teaching. In all the twenty years of its past history it has maintained an able and accomplished faculty, and almost every year has been filled with boarding pupils from various States. At this time the school is full, there being 120 boarding pupils from twenty States. It has an accomplished faculty of twenty, including assistants and matrons.

The standard of the scholarship is as high as any other first-class college in the South. Three degrees are conferred; A. M., A. B., and B. L. The

first degree requires a pupil to be a graduate of nine schools, the second of eight, the third of six. Very few, comparatively, take the first degree. The graduates stand high as scholars and teachers, and the president constantly has applications for them to fill places as teachers.

For musical advantages the school enjoys a fine reputation. For those who wish to pursue a special course in this department pupils can take a conservatory course.

Staunton is a most accessible point. The situation of the school is very beautiful and the scenery grand.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of changing the holding of the conference to November, and Rev. Mr. Hyde's resolution, which was tabled Wednesday, will be taken up and discussed. The Benevolent Association of the conference will meet at 3 o'clock in the basement of the church.

The annual missionary mass meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

### DR. TILLET'S SERMON.

An Able Analysis of the Life and Work of John Wesley.

The announcement that Dr. Wilbur Tillett would preach at Greene Memorial Church last night brought out an immense congregation, and long before the hour for beginning services people were returning home because there was not even standing room in the church.

After reading a Scripture lesson and singing, Dr. Tillett announced his text:

"What Hath God Wrought?" Numbers 23-23.

The doctor's theme was the life and character of John Wesley. He said:

March 2, 1791, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the spirit of a man departed whose name has been handed down in history as John Wesley, Methodism throughout the world has set apart the month of March for the commemoration of the death of the founder of the Church, and it is fitting to speak of him to-night on this conference occasion, and consider his life, his character and wonderful work.

When God gets ready to do a great work he looks for a great man, a man not great according to man's estimate of greatness, but to his own idea.

Dead 100 years? Nay he is just beginning to live. Wherever the name of Christ is spoken the name of Wesley is known. Have you ambition for immortality? I have. I want to do some good, speak one word, leave one thought, one song, one book, or something that will live forever.

Do you ask me for John Wesley's monument? I point to no marble slab; but look to the north, look to the south, look to the east, look to the west, look at America, look into China, Japan, darkest Africa and the isles of the sea—there it is.

There is an old proverb which says some men are born great, some have greatness thrust upon them, and some make themselves great. Those who are born great inherit a great name or wealth; the events of the times make others great; and there are those who make themselves great in spite of circumstances or inheritances.

There are two ideas of greatness. According to man's estimate the man is greatest who makes most men his servants, but in the sight of God he is greatest who serves most. Measured by this standard John Wesley is one of the world's great men—one of God's heroes.

Dr. Tillett then briefly sketched Wesley's life and proceeded to analyze the elements of his character.

Wesley was born great. He was descended from a long line of preachers on his father's side, and his mother was a preacher's daughter. He inherited strength of mind and body and character. He was the instrument in God's hands of a great reform when it was needed, and he was made great by the time in which he lived. He had intrinsic worth and achieved greatness in accomplishing the great results of his life.

Nothing contributes more to his greatness than the influence of his mother. Susanna Wesley is truly the mother of Methodism. From the time he was rescued from a burning house his mother believed that he was to accomplish a great work, and spared an hour from her work of teaching her children each morning and evening to pray for her children.

It is said that preacher's children are the worst in the community, but I say that is not so. Two to one they succeed better in life than the children of any other class, and next to them comes the children of pious members of the church. You cannot raise the highest ideal of a man in one generation if you start at the bottom.

After dwelling on the school life of Wesley at some length, Dr. Tillett took up his character in the various phases of his work.

As a preacher Wesley preached an average of over two sermons a day. Of all sermon literature there is none other so interesting to me. They are full of the religion which filled the soul and life Wesley, and often after reading them I have arisen with tears in my eyes and asked God to make me a better man.

As an author he wrote an average of over two volumes a year for fifty-five years, besides compiling many others, and taking this and the number of sermons he preached some idea can be conceived of the laborious life he lived.

As a poet Wesley wrote some of the finest lyrics in the English language.

As a theologian he revolutionized the theology of all Christendom.

Dr. Tillett closed with a beautiful peroration, and the entire sermon of nearly an hour's length was listened to with close attention.

### Fire at Bristol.

BRISTOL, March 12.—[Special]—Fire broke out this morning about 12:30 o'clock, on Fourth street, and before the flames could be gotten under control two saloons, Wayne's bottling works, and a grocery store were destroyed.

The loss will reach \$11,000 or \$12,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The buildings will be replaced.

## BASIC STEEL.

### Banquet in Honor of Its Successful Manufacture.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 12.—[Special]—The splendid time which the people of Chattanooga have given their guests from the national capital was crowned to-day with a continuous round of interesting events. Secretary Proctor and his guests, including Attorney General Miller and General George B. Williams, went to Atlanta last night, but the congressional and other members of the visiting party remained and viewed other famous battlefields around Chattanooga.

In the morning Missionary Ridge was visited, and from Bragg's old headquarters General Boynton gave a description of the great battle which ended in the capture of the ridge. The party was then taken through the National cemetery and back to the city, which they left in the afternoon for Lookout mountain. The clouds had lifted by this time, and from the summit a magnificent view of the Chattanooga valley, with its environment of ridges and mountains succeeding each other, was obtained, the swollen river overflowing its banks in many places, giving the appearance of a plain and city intersected with canals.

Congressman Clements, of Georgia, whose district embraces the Chickamauga field, has been selected by Secretary Proctor to negotiate with the owners for the lands needed for the national park.

To-night the party attended a banquet given in the Read House to celebrate the inauguration of the basic steel process in the South. There were elaborate decorations of flowers, potted plants and national colors, but a distinguishing feature of the occasion was the tableware, much of which, including plates and cover of menu cards, consisted of tin plate recently made in this country from Chattanooga steel.

Letters of regret were read at the banquet from a number of distinguished gentlemen. Ex-President Cleveland wrote: "I fully appreciate the importance and value of the event the chamber of commerce of your city propose to celebrate. Few things, it seems to me, are better worthy of your people's joyful notice. I should greatly enjoy being with you to join in the contemplated celebration and have attempted to see my way clear to that accomplishment, but am obliged, however, on account of duties and engagements here to forego the pleasure it would afford me to accept your exceedingly courteous invitation."

Abram S. Hewitt: "I regret exceedingly that the state of my health will deprive me of the pleasure of being present, but I can assure you that I sympathize fully with the feeling which induces your citizens to honor these gentlemen as they deserve to be honored for their enterprise, intelligence and success in introducing a branch of business which will hereafter be a leading industry of the region of which Chattanooga is the center. The South is the natural home of the basic process, just as the North must necessarily be the great producer of bessemer steel. It is an interesting fact that these products have each their proper field of usefulness, and that basic steel of the South will undoubtedly find a market north of the Ohio river, just as the pig iron of the South has invaded Northern territory."

After urging the South to give liberal treatment to railroads and varied industries, the letter concludes: "If the South shall sternly set its face against plighted faith, its future is assured and its people will be the happiest and most contented in the world."

Chauncey M. Dopey: "Certainly one of the most interesting contributions to the wealth and prosperity of the country is the iron development in the territory of which Chattanooga is the center. To be able to supplement this industry with the successful manufacture of basic steel is an event of more than ordinary importance, not only in its local, but in its national aspects."

### Balloting in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—[Special]—An unsuccessful effort was made to secure signers for a call for a Republican caucus, and the legislature met in joint session this afternoon to ballot for United States Senator with the Republicans still scattering their votes. The first ballot resulted: Estee 31, DeYoung 24, Felton 16, Blanchard 12, Johnston 4, Wetmore 1. The Democrats cast 27 votes for Coleman.

### TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

The executive committee of the World's Fair directory has appropriated \$150,000 for cash premiums for live stock exhibits.

The custom house at Buenos Ayres has been reopened, but the banks remain closed. London financial houses will subscribe two million pounds in gold within a week or so to the new loan.

There has been further fighting between the insurgents and the Chilian troops, and the former were victorious. The republic of Uruguay has offered to mediate.

It is rumored at Newport that the steamer Trinidad has been lost and all the crew drowned.

The levee at Conley's lake, thirty miles south of Memphis, gave way late last night, completely flooding everything. The tracks of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas road are submerged. There was also a break near Sunflower landing, in Cohoma county. At 5 o'clock this morning the break was 150 feet wide. The water will go into the Hushpuckana, and thence into the Sunflower river.

### The Weather.

Forecast: For Virginia: Rain; colder by Saturday; variable winds.

## THE CONFESSION CONFIRMED.

### The Times Party Finds The Revolver.

Following Richardson's Directions—The Boy Again Confesses to the Coroner's Jury—General Opinion That the Shooting Was Accidental—A Preliminary Hearing To-Day.

THE TIMES said yesterday morning that Jack Dooley had been killed. It stated exclusively that George Richardson, who was locked up at police headquarters on suspicion, had made a full and free confession.

These facts were startling. While every one believed that young Richardson really did the shooting, none were prepared to receive his confession so soon and in such a manner. He denied positively before the coroner that he knew anything whatever of the shooting. So persistent were his statements that no one expected a confession. Yet THE TIMES published it, and said George would say the same before the coroner yesterday morning.

He said he had thrown the pistol away. To make the story complete, it was necessary to find it. The morning broke damp and rainy, but THE TIMES SEARCHING PARTY, with only three members, were wending their way to the scene of the accident.

The exact spot was located, and following George's direction a search was made about every stump in the locality. Two hundred yards north of where Jack Dooley was found, in a hollow partly under a stump, the pistol was found by one of the party.

It was a small, common-looking affair of the Young American make and contained one shell, just as George had said.

It was just 8 o'clock, and the rain was falling lively. The party returning triumphant, but thoroughly drenched, turned over the weapon to Acting Coroner Howerton. The jury were already in session and the room was packed.

Dr. J. B. Moorman, who performed the autopsy, was sworn and testified in substance of what has already been published. He told how he found a 32-calibre bullet in Dooley's brain, and produced it before the jury.

One or two other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was not material as to facts.

W. E. Thomas, a reporter of THE TIMES, was sworn and told how he secured the confession from the accused, as related in THE TIMES yesterday, and of the finding of the pistol by THE TIMES SEARCHING PARTY.

J. W. Carroll, of THE TIMES, who found the pistol, was sworn, and testified as to the locality and how he came in possession of the pistol, as above related.

The evidence so far was in George's favor. That he had told a straight story to THE TIMES reporter seemed evident, and every one seemed anxious to hear him make a clean breast of the matter before the jury.

This he did when again placed on the stand. With one exception it was exactly as told THE TIMES man. That one exception by some has been considered with some gravity. George had said he snapped the pistol at Jack not knowing the cartridge was in it. Yesterday morning he said that when he pulled the trigger he did not know the cartridge was so near the hammer. Instantly correcting himself, he said he did not know the cartridge was in the pistol at all.

After a few minutes' consultation the jury rendered the following verdict:

The jurors sworn as to how, when and by what means the said Jack Dooley came to his death, upon their oaths do say that the said Jack Dooley came to his death on the 11th day of March, 1891, in said city, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., by means of a bullet shot into his left nostril, penetrating his brain, fired from a 32-calibre Young American double-action pistol in the hands of and fired by George